Space Weather Technical Forecast

Issued on Sunday 23 February 2025 at 00:13 Local

This technical forecast provides a four-day assessment of space weather events. The probabilities stated below are for reaching or exceeding the given levels. For more information about space weather impacts please see the Met Office Space Weather Scales https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/space-weather/uk-scales

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Space Weather Forecast Headline: M-class flares likely. Possible glancing CMEs Days 1-2 (23-24 Feb).

Analysis of Space Weather Activity over past 24 hours

Solar Activity: Solar activity has been Low with occasional C-class flares during the period, peak C8.3 at 22/2107 UTC from AR4001 in the far northwest.

There are currently eleven sunspot regions on the visible disc, with several new regions developing in the eastern hemisphere and appearing from over the east limb. The most notable regions remain AR3998 at south centre disc, and AR4000 at north centre disc. AR3998 continues to show intermediate spot development, with a reformed delta configuration in the intermediate portion. AR4000 developed rapidly at first although this has stalled recently. However, there remains a clear delta spot in the trailing portion. AR3996 remains of interest, but despite its length it is straightforward magnetically, and currently appears stable. AR4001 in the far northwest developed rapidly, but is now hard to analyse fully as it approaches the northwest limb. New regions rotating around the eastern limb will continue to be analysed as they rotate further into view. The other regions on the disc are smaller and relatively simpler at the present time, and are either stable or showing some signs of decay.

No Earth directed CMEs have been seen in the last 24 hours.

Solar Wind / Geomagnetic Activity: Solar winds, as measured by ACE at L1, showed background conditions. Wind speeds varied between 280-350 km/s. Density was below average. Interplanetary Magnetic Field, Bt, was weak at 7nT or less. The north-south component, Bz, varied weakly between +6/-5nT. Phi angle was largely negative (towards the Sun), with a brief switch to positive (away from the Sun) between 22/1930-2200 UTC. Geomagnetic activity was Quiet to Unsettled (Kp 0-3).

Energetic Particles / Solar Radiation: High energy proton flux (greater than 10MeV) at GOES18 was very slightly elevated above the normal background level at first but has returned to background, remaining well below the S1/Minor radiation storm threshold. High energy electron flux (greater than 2MeV) at GOES16 was at moderate to background levels, peaking at 336pfu at 22/1315 UTC. The associated 24-hour fluence was below the Active threshold (1e8 integrated pfu) on a slight declining trend, recording 9.90e6 integrated pfu at 23/0000UTC.

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Space Weather Technical Forecast

Four-Day Space Weather Forecast Summary

Solar Activity: Low to Moderate solar activity is forecast, with isolated M-flares considered likely and a slight chance of X-flares.

Solar Wind / Geomagnetic Activity: There have been several CMEs over the last few days, with confidence in this aspect of the forecast very low. There are two main features which may have the potential to affect Earth. Glancing blows are possible around the middle of the day (UTC) on Day 1 (23 Feb) and again on Day 2 (24 Feb). In addition, late Day 2 or Day 3 (24-25 Feb) a slight fast wind enhancement may occur, however at most wind speeds may become slightly elevated around 400-450 km/s.

Geomagnetic activity is forecast to be mainly Quiet to Unsettled, but activity may increase to give a chance of G1/Minor Storm (Kp5) intervals on Days 1-2 mainly due to the risk of CME influence.

Energetic Particles / Solar Radiation: High energy proton flux is likely to persist at background levels, but with a slight chance of increasing above the S1/Minor radiation storm threshold in response to any larger flares. High energy electron flux is expected to be mainly at background to moderate levels. The associated 24 hour fluence is expected to remain below the Active (1e8 integrated pfu) threshold.

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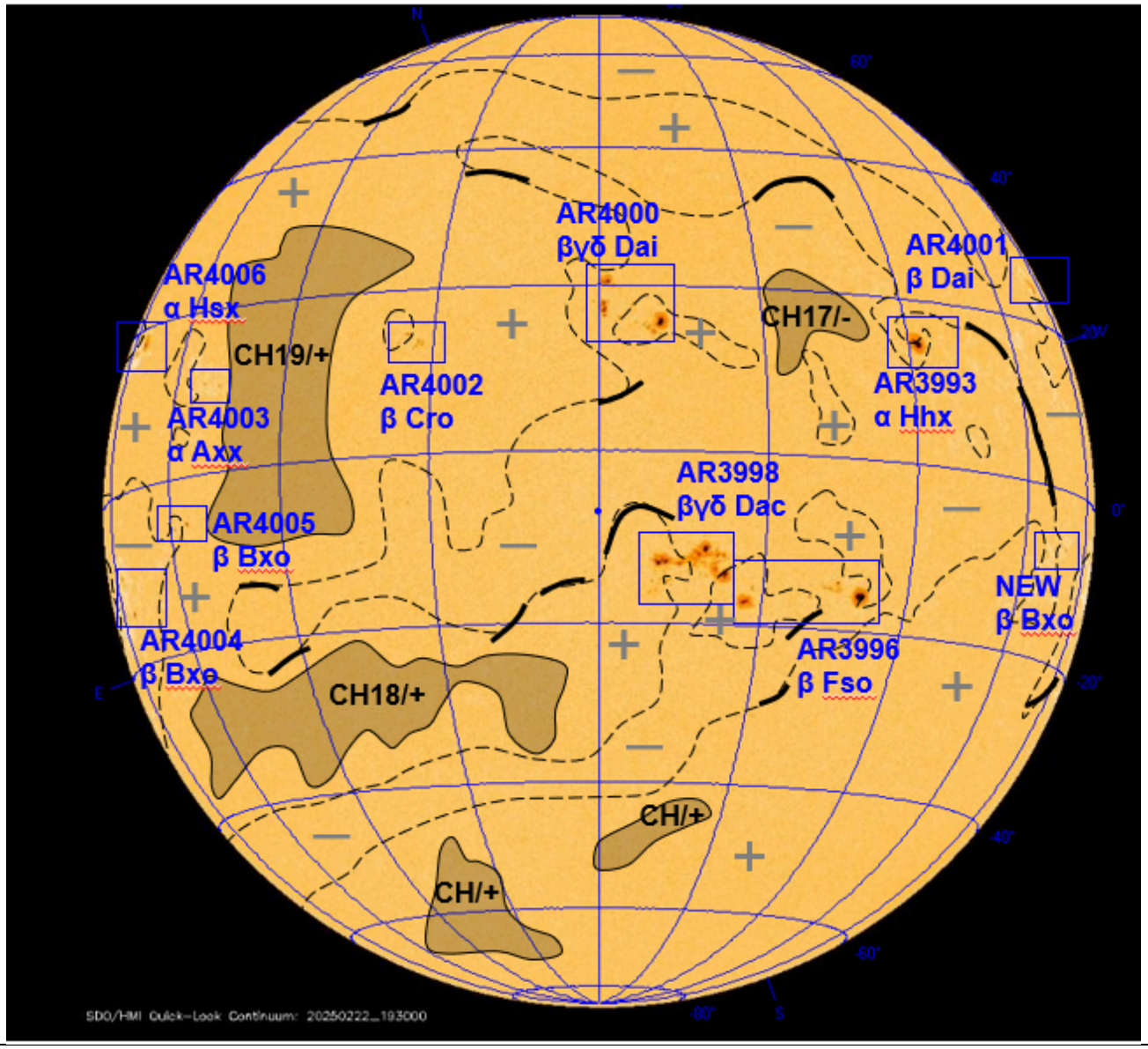
Figure 1: Solar Synoptic Map valid 22/2000 UTC.



Key: Filament ___ , Prominence ___ , Magnetic Field Line - - - , Polarity +/-, Coronal Holes: Grey shaded area CHxx +/-, Sunspot groups 25xx - Mt Wilson α-β-βγ-βγδ and Zurich-McIntosh Axx etc.

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Geomagnetic Storms

There have been several CMEs over the last few days, some of which are difficult to assess in coronagraph imagery. There are two main features which could have an Earth directed component. The first followed a C8 flare at 19/2345 UTC from a now decayed region in the southwest, with modelling results indicating a chance of a glancing blow around the middle of the day (UTC) on Day 1 (23 Feb). There is a lower chance of the second CME brushing Earth on Day 2 (24 Feb). Overall, confidence in the CME forecast is very low.

Wind speeds are currently at background levels. Late Day 2 or Day 3 (24-25 Feb) a slight enhancement may occur, associated with CH17/-. This is a small, weak feature seen in imagery and at most wind speeds may become slightly elevated around 400-450 km/s. As CH17 is negative polarity and the March equinox is approaching, if a connection occurs there may be a slightly greater geomagnetic response to a weak HSS than normally expected. Earths current position to the south of the solar equator does lessen the chance of any connection however.

Geomagnetic activity is forecast to be mainly Quiet to Unsettled, but activity may increase to give a chance of G1/Minor Storm (Kp5) intervals and a very slight chance of G2/Moderate Storm (Kp6) intervals on Days 1-2 mainly due to the risk of CME influence.

Geomagnetic Storm Probability (Exceedance)	Level	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Minor or Moderate	**G1 to G2**	No	30	30	10	5
Strong	**G3**	No	5	5	1	1
Severe	**G4**	No	1	1	1	1
Extreme	**G5**	No	1	1	1	1

Geomagnetic Activity - Earthbound Coronal Mass Ejections

Date/time 21.5R⊙ (UTC)	Halo: Full or Partial	Source	Source Location	Estimated Speed (km/s)	Estimated Arrival Time (UTC)	Comments
20/0514	Partial	ex-AR3991	SW	438	23/1200UTC +/-9 hours	Chance of a glancing blow.
20/2200	Partial	Uncertain, maybe near AR3996	Uncertain	450	24/0600UTC +/- 12 hours	Slight chance of a glancing blow.

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Figure 2: MOSWOC Enlil model, showing possible CME glance on 23 Feb.

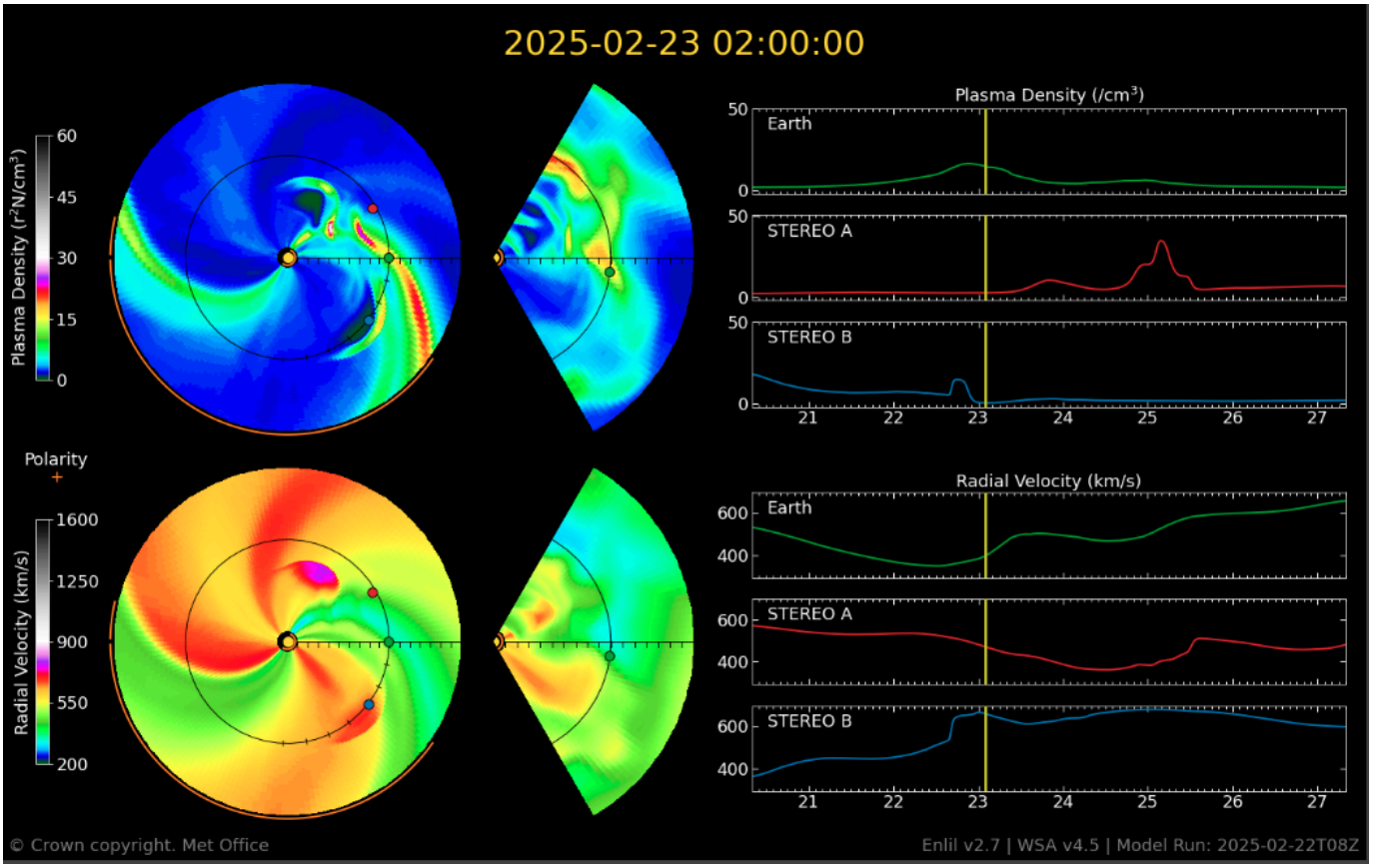

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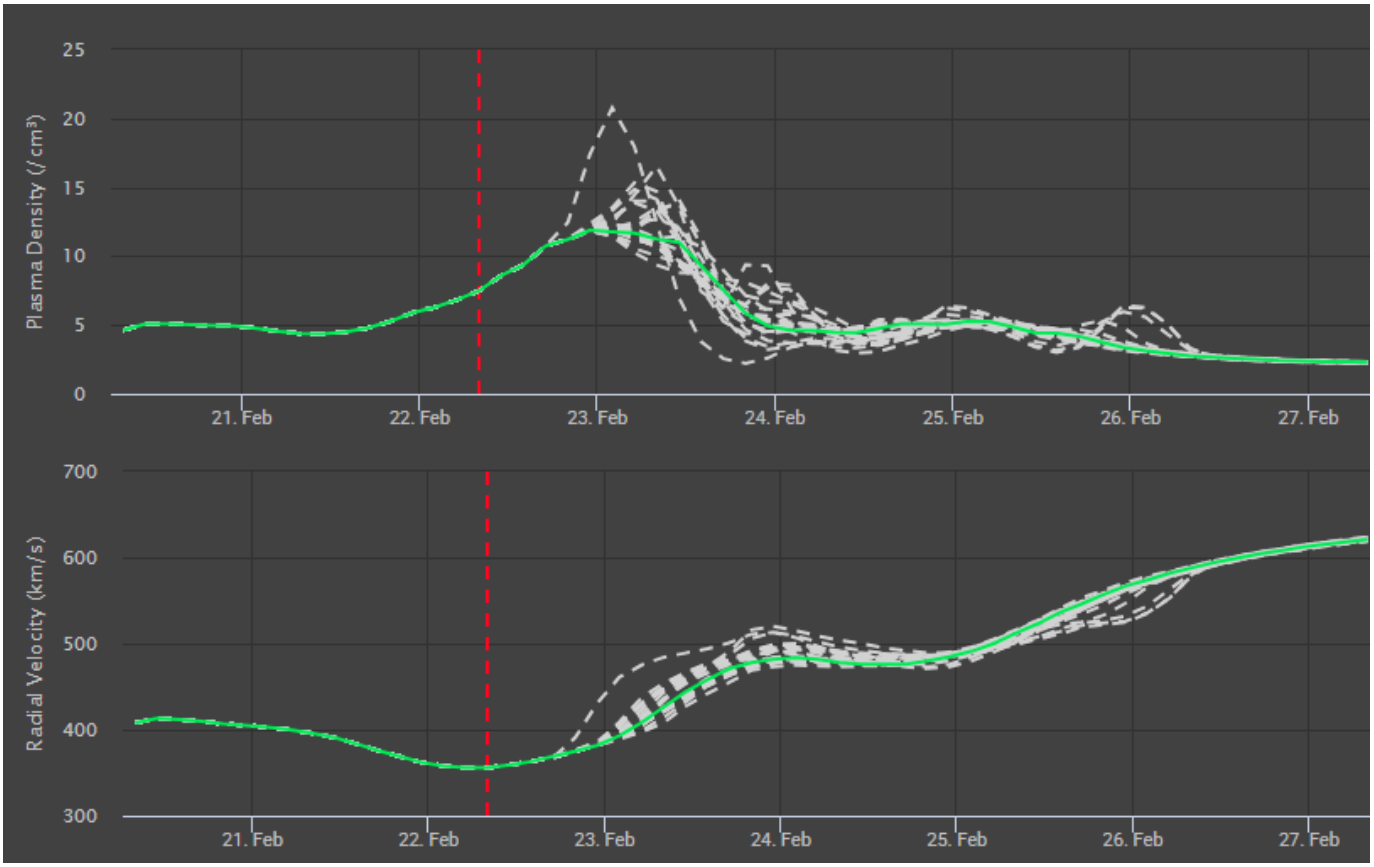
Figure 3: MOSWOC Ensemble model, showing spread of possible CME arrivals 23/24 Feb



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Radio Blackouts - X-Ray Flares

Solar activity has been Low with occasional C-class flares during the period, peak C8.3 at 22/2107 UTC from AR4001 in the far northwest.

There are currently twelve sunspot regions on the visible disc, with three as yet unnumbered regions close to the eastern limb. The most notable regions are AR3998 at south centre disc, and AR4000 approaching north centre disc. AR3998 continues to show spot development and magnetic complexity, but has lost its weakening delta spot from its intermediate portion. AR4000 has developed rapidly in the last 24-36 hours, with a clear delta spot in the trailing portion, and was the source of the M-flares during the period. AR3996 remains of interest, but despite its length it is straightforward magnetically, and currently appears stable. Recently numbered AR4001 in the far northwest has developed fairly quickly, but is difficult to fully asses due to its proximity to the western limb. The other regions on the disc are smaller and relatively simpler at the present time.

Low to Moderate solar activity is forecast, with isolated M-flares considered likely and a slight chance of X-flares. There are several further regions due to return from the far side in the coming days, but far side seismographs are not detecting any significant regions near the east limb. As such the probabilities have been kept flat through this period pending further developments.

X-Ray Flares	Level	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC)
Probability			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Active	R1-R2 (M Class)	No	60	60	60	60
Very Active	R3-R5 (X Class)	No	10	10	10	10

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Solar Radiation Storms (High Energy Protons)

GOES18 high energy proton flux has returned to background levels after slightly raised values, likely due to either an M3 flare from AR4000 or the coincident west limb filament eruption on 21 Feb. Overall, proton flux is most likely to remain at background levels, but with a slight chance of rising in response to larger flares, mainly from AR3996, AR3998, AR4000 or perhaps AR4001.

Radiation Storms Probability (Exceedance)	Level ($cm^{-2}sr^{-1}s^{-1}$)	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Active	**≥ S1**	No	15	15	15	15
Very Active	**≥ S3 ***	No	1	1	1	1
* S3 ≥ 10 MeV ≥ 1000 pfu and/or 50 MeV ≥ 10pfu. (pfu = $cm^{-2}sr^{-1}s^{-1}$)						

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High Energy Electrons (≥ 2MeV)

High energy electron flux, as observed at GOES-16 is at background to moderate levels. Slow solar winds have become established after the HSS from CH15 and there has been no significant rise in electron flux at GEO, it seems unlikely that diurnally high peaks will be reached. In addition, with potential CME influence in the forecast on Days 1-2 (23-24 Feb), this could help to suppress electron flux during the period.

The associated 24 hour fluence is currently below the Active level, with a slight declining trend, and is expected to persist below this level. MOSWOC REFM is suggesting a gradual decline in fluence, which matches up with observations and seems like reasonable guidance at this time.

GEO Electron Environment Probability (Exceedance)	Level ($cm^{-2}sr^{-1}$ day^{-1})	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Active	**≥ 2 MeV ≥ 1×10^{8}**	No	5	5	1	1
Very Active	**≥ 2 MeV ≥ 1×10^{9}**	No	1	1	1	1

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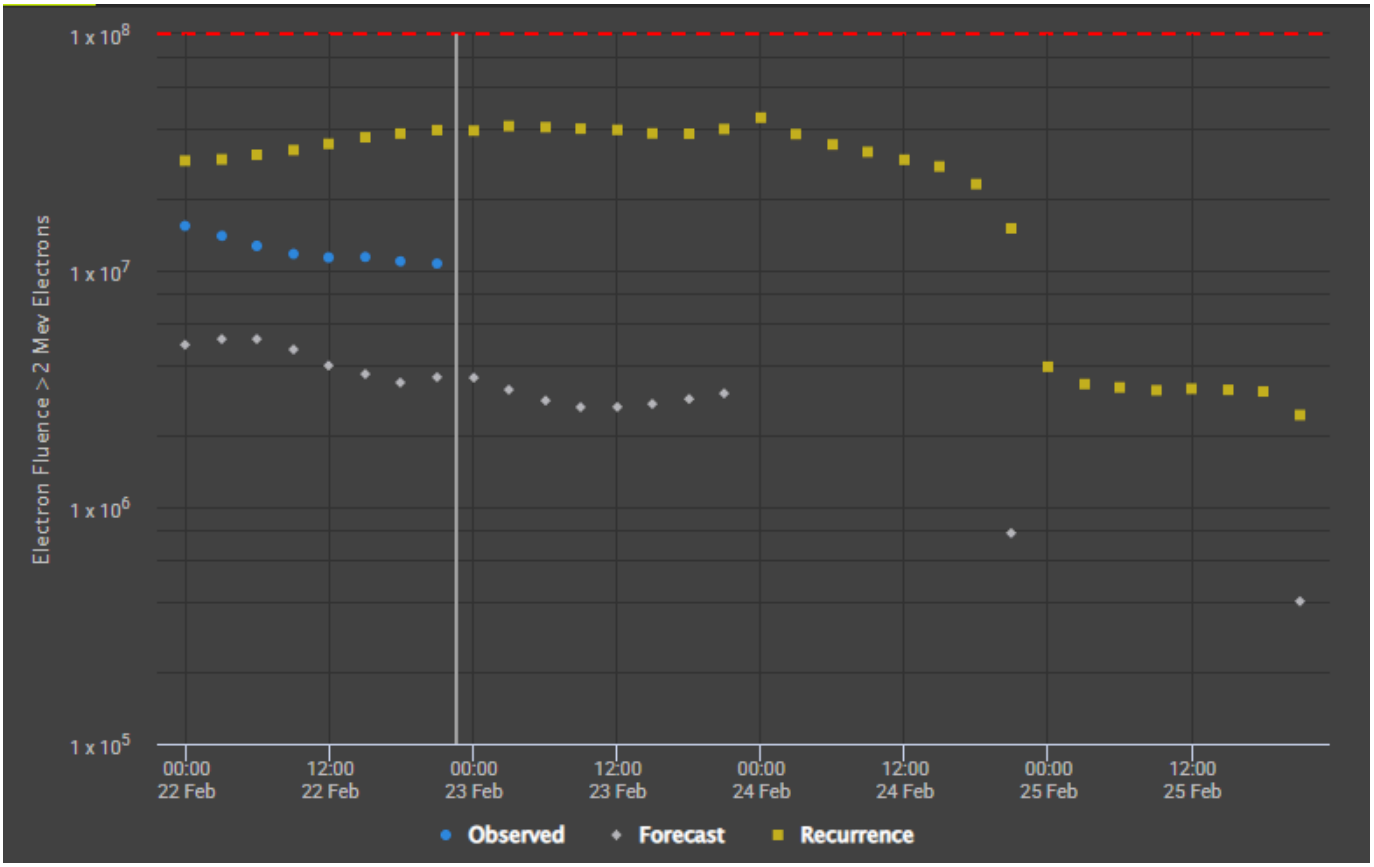
Figure 4: MOSWOC REFM



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